Num. 4091

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Tuesday, December 30, 1746.

Since our laſt arrived a Holland Mail.

From Wye's Letter, London, Dec. 25.

PRIVATE Letters from the Hague import, that according to their laſt Accounts from Genoa, ſeveral Engliſh Men of War had appeared off their Coaſt, and thrown many Bombs into the City, and that the Diſtreſs and Confuſion which prevailed there was ſcarce ever equalled. Theſe Letters ſay, a General Officer of the Auſtrians fell in the Carnage.

We hear the States General have ordered a ſtrong Squadron of Men of War to be fitted out with all Expedition.

From the General Evening Poſt, Dec. 25.

LONDON, *Dec.* 25.

The Army in Provence under Count Brown is compoſed of 66 Battalions, 4000 Horſe and 6000 Irregulars, with 18 Battalions and 1500 Piedmonteſe Horſe; which will be equal, if not ſuperior, to M. Belleiſle's Army, when joined by the expected Reinforcements.

It was Yeſterday currently reported, that there had been an entire Change of the Spaniſh Miniſtry, and an abſolute Breach between his Catholick Majeſty and the Queen Dowager; but from the Advices we have received by the above Mail, we are ſorry to ſay this does not appear to be well founded.

From the St. James's Evening Poſt, Dec. 25.

Utrecht, Dec. 19. O. S. We have this Day received the moſt exact Information concerning the Revolt of the Genoeſe, and its Conſequences, by two Letters from Genoa, one dated the 28th, and the other the 30th ult. when the Commotion which had been in the City, was removed into the neighbouring Villages. This Account contradicts all we had before received upon the Subject from Leghorn and Parma.

November the 24th in the Evening, there were ſome Appearances of a Tumult in one of the Quarters of the City of Genoa. They were raiſed by the Common People, and occaſioned by the Clamours of ſome of them, who complained that the Auſtrian Subaltern Officers had attempted to force them, with their Canes, to draw one of the Mortars which the Marquis de Botta had ordered for Provence, down to the Port. Nothing more was wanting to raiſe a Combuſtion in Minds already ſufficiently fermented: The Fire indeed was hidden; but in ſuch Manner, that the firſt Spark was enough to make it general. At Cloſe of Night, the Streets and Squares of Genoa were full of People, whoſe confuſed and menacing Uproar denounced ſome fatal Cataſtrophe. This Mob ran in a Crowd to the Square before the Ducal Palace, and took Poſſeſſion of all the Avenues and Doors, crying aloud for Arms to defend themſelves, or they would no longer pay any Regard to Dignity. Some Senators, who happened to be that Time with the Doge, endeavoured in vain to oppoſe this popular Fury, which was too much animated to give Ear to Remonſtrances.

In the Height of the Rage, they ran to the Arſenal, broke it open, took out the Arms and Ammunition, even the Artillery, and then ſpread themſelves into all the Parts of the City, crying out the Auſtrians muſt be exterminated. Every one of theſe unhappy Men, who chanced to be in the Streets at that Time, or in publick Houſes, were ſacrificed to the Reſentment of the Populace.

The Marquis de Botta immediately ordered Troops into the City, to ſubdue this Fury: But, beſides the Arms which they had gotten before, they were now Maſters of ſeveral Gates, and the principal Batteries. On the 25th theſe tumultuous Commotions continued with double Violence. On the 27th it was juſt the ſame. They attacked with Artillery, the Auſtrians at the Gate of St. Thomas, and drove them from it, putting to the Sword who made any Reſiſtance.

The Attention of the Government, on the 28th and 29th had ſuch Succeſs, that it was then concluded, a Truce was as good as agreed on between the Populace and the Auſtrians. But this Imagination was vain. On the 30th in the Morning, they appeared in Arms in the Valley of Polſevera and Biſagno. Twenty thouſand Men or more joined thoſe of the City, and the Auſtrians were attacked on every Side. They were forced, not only to abandon the Poſts which they ſtill held in the City, but even the Suburbs of San Piero d' Arena; having Abundance of Men killed, and taken Priſoners, during the whole Affair.

At laſt, the Inſurgents got Poſſeſſion of all the Magazines and Artillery.

To-day, the 1ſt, we begin to take Breath again in the Capital, after five Days of moſt terrible Commotion; but the general Scene of Things is not changed. The Carnage is only removed into other Parts of this State, and extends itſelf along both the Eaſtern and Weſtern Coaſts. The Auſtrians are getting back to the Defiles, and the Paſſages of the Mountains, purſued ſtill by the Subjects of this Republick, who ſeem reſolved to force their Way to Savona, in order to raiſe the Siege of that Citadel.

To this Account of the Revolt of the Genoeſe, we will add the few remarkable Particulars that may be collected from other Articles.

Another Cauſe aſſigned for this Inſurrection is, That it was occaſioned by a freſh Demand of 300,000 Genouines. It is generally agreed, however, that neither the Doge, nor the Senators, had any Part openly in the

Affair; nor are they ſuſpected to have blown up the Flame, having retired for Security as ſoon as it broke out. The whole Management of it is attributed to the French Officers who were Priſoners there. The Marquis de Botta was obliged to retire, with what Troops he could carry off, to the Camp before Savona; and ſome Letters ſay, that the Inſurgents have even got Poſſeſſion of the important Paſs of the Bochetta, which covers the State of Genoa towards Lombardy, in order to prevent both the Retreat of the Auſtrians who are now in that State, and the Entrance of 12 or 14000 Troops of the ſame Nation, who are marching from the Milaneſe, the Modeneſe, the Mantuan and the Parmeſan, upon the News of this Inſurrection, to ſupport their Countrymen. The French Officers, and ſeveral thouſands of recovered Soldiers, who were Priſoners of War, did all in their Power to aſſiſt the Mutineers.

LONDON, *Dec.* 25.

According to the French Accounts of the Inſurrection which lately happened at Genoa, the Auſtrians, in five Days had 1500 Men killed and wounded, beſides 700 taken Priſoners.

From the London Evening Poſt, Dec. 25.

Utrecht Dec. 20. Private Letters from Paris of the 23d inſtant adviſe, that upon the News of the Revolution at Genoa, the Court immediately ſent Orders to Marſhal Belleiſle to go and meet General Brown's Army, and give them Battle.

Hague Dec. 20. The following is an Extract of a Letter from a Perſon of Diſtinction at Paris. The powerful Faction at Verſailles, which has been form'd above two Months, begins now to ſhew itſelf in flaming Colours, and is likely to occaſion ſuch Diviſion at Court as was never known before, ſince the Majority of Lewis XV. The Heads of this Cabal, who aim at nothing leſs than the general Overthrow of the preſent Miniſtry, than to give a new Form to the Affairs of the interior and exterior Parts of the Kingdom, and to cauſe a Change in the Adminiſtration of the general Farms, are the Cardinals Tencin and Rohan, the Duke de Noailles, the Duke de Richlieu, the Counteſs de Toulouſe, Confidant of the King's Amours, and the Counteſs of Pompadour. The firſt is extremely deſirous of ſupplying the Place of Cardinal Fleury, under the Title of Prime Miniſter. The ſecond hopes to be in all his Majeſty's Councils, and Preſident of a Council of Conſcience, which it's ſaid, will be eſtabliſh'd. The third wants to be Miniſter of War, and of Foreign Affairs. The fourth, who is one of the firſt Gentlemen of the Chamber, aims at the Place of the Count de Maurepas, Secretary of State and of the Marine, who has been, and, it's ſaid, ſtill is the moſt diſtinguiſhed and higheſt in favour at Court of any of the preſent Miniſtry. As to the Ladies, who, to be ſure, can have no Pretence to Employments, their Deſign is by this Alteration, to be initiated into the Myſteries of State, as the Princeſs de Carignan was under Cardinal Fleury, to have a Share in the Diſpoſition of Benefices, in the Advancement of their Friends to Places and Employments; in ſhort, to make the moſt of their Credit, which will be unlimited, if this Revolution be brought about, as there is the utmoſt Reaſon to expect it will, becauſe his Majeſty is certainly diſſatisfied with Meſſ. d' Argenſon, the two Brothers, to whom the ill Succeſs of the Affairs of the Pretender is attributed, and ſome ſay with Count Maurepas, to whoſe Conduct the Loſs of Cape Breton is imputed. and alſo the Failure of the Expedition of Duke d'Anville.

As the Count de Maurepas has yet, 'tis ſaid, a great Share in his Majeſty's Favour, and the only one againſt whom no Body has hitherto dared to move their Tongues, it is very much doubted whether the Faction, powerful as it is, can induce his Majeſty to reſolve to diſgrace this Lord, who indeed is generally beloved, not only by Frenchmen, but likewiſe by Foreigners, and can poſſibly have no other Enemies than thoſe which the great Favour of his Maſter has raiſed up againſt him.

Marſhal Saxe, who intermeddles in nothing but the Buſineſs of War, is far from being ſheltered from the Effects of Envy, and the eminent Services which he has done for the King, have not ſcreen'd him from the malicious Deſigns of his detracting Enemies, who endeavour to deſtroy his perſonal Merit, and depreciate the Conqueſts he has made, in ſome anonymous Memoirs which have been put into the King's Pocket, wherein very bold Things were advanced againſt what this General had done for France, and againſt the Alliance of the Dauphin with the Princeſs of Saxony.

Hague Dec. 30. The freſheſt Advices we have received from Provence, are dated the 15th, according to which the two Armies, very far from coming to an Action, were about four Leagues diſtant from each other; and that they were ſeparated by two Rivers, which one of the Armies muſt neceſſarily paſs before they could come to an Action. It appears by theſe Advices, that M. Belleiſle had not then received the Artillery, which is to be ſent to him from Alſace.

LONDON, *Dec.* 25

The freſheſt Advices from the Hague by the laſt Dutch Mail poſitively ſay, that every Thing has been concluded there to the Satisfaction of his Royal Highneſs the Duke, who is declared Generaliſſimo of the Allied Army; and that his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange is to be declared General of Foot.

An Expreſs is diſpatched to the Court of Spain, with certain Propoſitions, which it is believed will have their deſired Effect.

The following LISTS, which we have Reaſon to believe are as exact as poſſible, will give the Reader an Opportunity of judging of our Loſſes by Sea, with reſpect to the Royal Navy, in the two laſt general Wars, and in the preſent.

An ACCOUNT of Engliſh Ships, taken by the French during King WILLIAM's War, from 1689, to the Peace of Ryſwick, in 1697.

1 Ship of	70 *Guns.*	2 Ships of	18 *Guns.*
1	54	2	16
2	48	2	12
1	46	11	10
3	42	5	8
3	36	1	6
6	32	4	4
2	30		
4	24	50	

A LIST of British Ships taken or loſt during Queen Anne's War, from 1701, to the Peace of Utrecht in 1712.

2	Ships of	80	*Guns.*	4	Ships of 32 *Guns.*
4		70		1	30
2		60		1	28
8		50		11	24
1		48		1	22
2		40		—	
1		36		38	

A LIST of his Majeſty's Ships, Sloops, and Armed Veſſels, which have been loſt, taken, ſunk, burnt or deſtroyed, ſince the Commencement of the preſent War with Spain and France.

Ships Names.	*Guns.*	*Time when taken or loſt.*	
Victory	100	Oct. 5, 1744.	Loſt.
Northumberland	70	May 8, 1744.	Taken.
Orford	70	Feb. 13, 1744.	Loſt.
Weymouth	60	Feb. 15, 1744.	Loſt.
Tilbury	60	Sept. 22, 1742.	Burnt.
Colcheſter	50	Oct. 21, 1744.	Loſt.
Glouceſter	50	Aug. 15, 1742.	B. or ſunk.
Tyger	50	Jan. 12, 1742.	Loſt.
St. Alban's	50	Oct. 20, 1744.	Loſt.
Greenwich	50	Oct. 20, 1744.	Loſt.
Angleſea	44	March 29, 1745.	Taken.
Love	44	Feb. 5, 1743.	Loſt.
Bridgewater	24	Sept. 18, 1743.	Loſt.
Rye	24	Nov. 27, 1744.	Loſt.
Wager	24	May —— 1741.	Loſt.
Fox	24	Nov. 14, 1745.	Loſt.
SLOOPS.			
Drake		Nov. 22, 1742.	Loſt.
Grampus		Oct. —, 1742.	Loſt.
Otter		Jan. 13, 1741.	Loſt.
Saltaſh		May —, 1742.	Loſt.
Tryal		Oct. 4, 1741.	Sunk.
Wolf		Oct. 2, 1740.	Loſt.
Swallow		Dec. 24, 1744.	Loſt.
Grampus		Sept. 30, 1744.	Loſt.
Bonetta		Oct. 20, 1744.	Loſt.
Mercury		April 15, 1745.	Taken.
Mediator		July 29, 1745.	Sunk.
Wolf, rebuilt		Oct. 29, ——	Taken.
Fame		Sept. —, 1745,	Founder'd.
Saphire's Prize		Sept. —, 1745.	Loſt.
Saltaſh, rebuilt.		June 24, 1746.	Loſt.
FIRESHIPS.			
Anne Gally		Feb. 12, 1743.	Burnt.
Duke		June 14, 1742.	Burnt.
Mercury		Dec. 12, 1744.	Loſt.
BOMBS.			
Thunder		Oct. 20, 1744.	Loſt.
Blaſt		Oct. —, 1745.	Taken.
Lightning		June 16, 1746.	Loſt.
Aſtrea Storeſhip		Jan. 16, 1743.	Burnt.
Lark Hulk.		Oct. 20, 1744.	Loſt.

ABSTRACT of the foregoing LIST.

SHIPS taken or burnt.

1	Ship of	70	*Guns.*	1	Ship of 44 *Guns.*
1		60		—	
1		50		4	

SHIPS loſt.

1	Ship of	100	*Guns.*	11	Ship of 44 *Guns.*
1		70		4	24
1		60		—	
4		50		12	

Beſides Sloops, Fireſhips, and ſmaller Veſſels, not mentioned in the other two Liſts, and therefore no Compariſon can be made on that Head, becauſe (tho' it does not appear) there is the higheſt Probability, that the Loſs of thoſe ſmall Veſſels, in thoſe Times, could not be inferior to the Loſs in ours, the Proportion between the great Ships being duly conſidered.

On Wedneſday laſt his Majeſty in Council was pleaſed to iſſue freſh Orders and Regulations for the more effectual putting a Stop to the ſpreading of the Diſtemper amongſt the horned Cattle. By theſe Orders, Perſons are not, for the Space of three Months from the 27th Inſtant, to remove, or drive out of the Pariſh, to Fairs or Markets, any but fatted Cows or Oxen ready for the Slaughter, and not them, without a Certificate of the Beaſt, and Herd out of which it was taken, having been entirely free from the Contagion for ſix Weeks.

His Majeſty's generous Care for leſſening the Expence of the Nation, has had ſuch a general Influence on all Ranks of People, that ſeveral Members of the Houſe of Commons have ſignified an Inclination to part with their Privilege of franking Letters, for the Benefit of the Publick Revenues, which glorious Example it is not doubted will be followed by all who enjoy the like Privilege.

Bank Stock 127 1 half. India Stock no Price. South Sea Stock no Price.

EDINBURGH, *December* 30.

We learn from York, that on the 24th inſt. the Duke of Montague's Horſe quartered there, were to be broke by General Wentworth, who was expected there for that Purpoſe; and that all the Officers will accept of Commiſſions in a new Regiment of Dragoons to be raiſed.

Our Accounts from Aberdeen bear, that the French Privateer, which took the Clementina, David Nicolſon Maſter, off Berwie, hovered on the Coaſt till the Ranſom Money was collected and paid.

Laſt Friday Captain Robert Scot of Horſlyhill was married to Miſs Agnes Douglas, eldeſt Daughter to Mr. George Douglas of Frierſhaw Advocate, his Majeſty's Solicitor for Tithes; a virtuous and beautiful young Lady, with a handſome Fortune.

The Day at Noon arrived here from Glaſgow the fifty Tumblers mentioned formerly, with the Arms belonging to the Argyleſhire Militia, and theſe delivered up by the Rebels, which are lodged in the Caſtle.

Leith, Dec. 29. Laſt Week arrived here the following Veſſels, viz. The William of and from Newcaſtle, Weatherly, with Bottles, white Peaſe and Merchant Goods; the Batchelor of and from Northberwick, Mackenzie, with Barley and Wheat; the Katharine of and from ditto, Gold, with Barley; the Contented Margaret of and from Dundee, Buck, with Flax, Arms, Powder and Shot; the Benjamin of Newcaſtle, Nailer, from Ailmouth with Barley; the Seaflower of Carron, Liddel, from Dunbar with ditto; the —— of and from ditto,

No. 54.

Home, with Barley; the John of Allos, Robertson, from Anstruther with ditto; the Success of and from ditto, Comb, with Barley and Pease; the William of and from Elphinstone, Smart, with Dales and Iron; the Batchelor from Kincardine, Ramsay, with Wines; the Expedition of Aberdour, Thomson, from Ailmouth with Oats; the Mary of Blyth, Turnbull, from Berwick with Barley; the Charming Betty of and from Lynn, Elthengham, with Barley and Flour; the Mayflower of and from Wales, Cassines, with Barley; the Good Intent of and from Berwick, Graham, with Wheat; the John of Aberdour, Gardner, from Dunbar with Barley; and the Lady Susanna of Kirkaldy, Lamont, from London with Goods.

P.S. Just now came up the Janet of Leith, Watt, from Campvere, with Limons and Wines.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

¶¶ The Creditors of the deceast GEORGE COLVILL Portioner of BURNHEAD, or their Doers, are desired to meet in John's Coffee house, upon Tuesday the 13th Day of January next, at 3 o'Clock, in order to concert Measures for recovering Payment of their Debts.

¶*¶ *WILLIAM LOGAN* Merchant in Aberdeen, for the more Conveniency of carrying on his Business, has removed his Shop on the East side of the Broadgate, to the Warehouse lately possest by Alexander Chrystie deceast; where he has just arrived, by last Convoy, a very large Assortment of BROAD CLOTHS of the newest and most fashionable Colours, with SHALOONS and Furniture suitable, which he sells at very low Rates.

Commissions from the Country will be answered in the best Manner, and with great Exactness.

By ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD by way of publick Roup to the highest Offerer, on Thursday the 8th of January next, betwixt the Hours of 2 and 4 Afternoon, within the Parliament or New Session house of Edinburgh before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills for the Time,

The LANDS and ESTATE of *INGLISTON*, lying in the Parish of Kirkliston and Shire of Edinburgh, paying of yearly free Rent the Sum of 2370 l. 5 s. 2 d. Scots Money, reckoning the Victual Rent at the usual Conversions, besides Kains and Carriages not valued; which Lands are to be set up at the lowered Price of 24 Years Purchase of the said proven Rental thereof. The Conditions of Roup to be seen any time betwixt and the Day of the Roup, in the Hands of John White one of the Depute Clerks of Session, and Clerk to the Process of Sale, or in the Hands of Samuel Mitchelson Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh.

By ADJOURNMENT.

To be exposed to Sale by publick Roup, upon the Grounds, by Parcels, on Tuesday the 20th Day of January next, and to continue till all be sold off,

The GROWING TIMBER on the Lordship of Lyon, in the Carse of Gowrie, lying within a short Mile of the River Tay, two Miles of the Harbour of Powgavie, and four Miles of the Port of Dundee; consisting of Ash, Alder, Abel, Birch, Chesnut, Elm, Fir, Green-tree, Oak, Olier, Plane and Walnut, all very good of their Kinds, and full ripe.

The Articles of Roup are to be seen in the Hands of Mr. John Lesly Factor at Glammis, Paul Farquharson Vintner in Dundee, James Stewart at Long-Forgan near Castle Lyon, Charles Lesly Writer in Edinburgh, and John Loch at the Laigh Coffee-house there, any time before the Sale.

To be SOLD by publick voluntary Roup on Thursday the 5th of February next, betwixt the Hours of 4 and 5 Afternoon, in the House of Mrs. Abercromby Vintner, opposite to the Cross well, North side of the High-street of Edinburgh,

The Lands and Barony of *TORWOODHEAD*, with the Lands of *GUNNERSHAW GREENS*, *GUNNERSHAW*, and Mill thereof, in the Parish of Dunnipace, with the Farm of *GARTINCABER* adjoining the same, all holding Feu of the Crown, and lying in the Shire of Stirling, paying yearly of Money-Rent 86 l. Sterl. and of Victual Rent 124 Bolls 1 Firlot Meal and Bear, and 7 Bolls 3 Firlots Oats, free of all Deductions. The Progress of Writs and Conditions of Roup to be seen any time before the Sale, in the Hands of Archibald Tod Writer, at his House third Story of Mim's new Land, Meal-market, Edinburgh.

To be exposed to Sale by publick voluntary Roup, at John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 8th Day of January next, betwixt the Hours of 4 and 5 Afternoon,

The Lands of WOODMILN, lying within the Parish of Abdie and Sheriffdom of Fife, belonging to Patrick Davidson, holding Feu of the Crown, paying of Rent yearly 726 l. 9 s. 5 d. Scots Money, 1 Boll 2 Firlots of Wheat, 81 Bolls 1 Firlot of Bear, 16 Bolls of Oat-meal, 139 Bolls of Oats, 4 Pounds of Butter, 8 Pounds of Cheese, 12 Capons, 188 Poultry, and the Carriage of 150 Loads of Coals; out of which is to be deduced 39 l. 11 s. 8 d. Scots Money of Feu-duty payable to the Crown, 18 l. 16 s. 4 d. Scots Money, 8 Bolls of Bear and 12 Bolls of Oats of Stipend payable to the Minister of Abdie, and 6 l. of Salary payable to the Schoolmaster. There is a good Mansion-house upon the said Lands, a great Quantity of young Timber, and Ground inclosed near the House, two Pigeon houses, two Lochs where there is a great Quantity of Fish and Water-Fowl, and in one of the Lochs there is a great Plenty of Loch-Reed growing. The Proprietor has Right to vote in the Election for a Member of Parliament. The Rental and Articles of Roup are to be seen in the Hands of David Anderson Writer to the Signet, and John Richardson Sheriff clerk of Perth, and the Progress of Writs in the Hands of the said David Anderson.

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